

# WEATHER

Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate northwest winds.  
Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: High, 35, at 2 p. m. today; low, 23, at 9 p. m. yesterday.  
For full report see page 13.

# The Evening Star

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS PAGE 13

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

## NORTH SEA BATTLE HAILED IN ENGLAND AS GREAT VICTORY

Declared to Make Cities on Coast Safe From Future Raids by Germans.

## LONDON DENIES THE LOSS OF ANY BRITISH CRUISER

Berlin Admits Sinking of Bluecher, But Intimates One of Enemy's Ships Went Down.

## A TRIUMPH FOR BIG GUNS

Vessels of the British Squadron Superior to Germans, Both in Speed and in Size of Armament.

## German Report Claims One British Ship Sunk

BERLIN, January 25, via London, 11:35 a. m.—The following official announcement on the naval engagement in the North sea yesterday was given out in Berlin today:  
"During the advance of our armored cruisers Seydlitz, Derfflinger, Meiner, and Blücher, which were accompanied by four smaller cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo boats, were steaming in the North sea, these vessels became engaged with a British detachment composed of five battle cruisers, several smaller cruisers and twenty-six torpedo boat destroyers.  
"The enemy discontinued the engagement after three hours' time at a point seventy miles west northwest of Heligoland, and retreated.  
"According to the information available, one British battle cruiser and one of our armored cruisers were sunk. All the other German ships returned to port."  
(Signed) "VON BEHNCKE."

LONDON, January 25, 12:30 p. m.—The news of the first battle between dreadnaughts, yesterday's naval engagement in the North sea, has aroused much more enthusiasm among the British public than either the fight off Heligoland or off the Falkland Islands, although both of these engagements perhaps loomed larger in actual results.

To the English public the combat of yesterday means the triumph of their long-time confidence in their big gun fleet, and it calms the fear of the east coast of frequent repetitions of the Hartlepool and Scarborough raid. Sir David Beatty, the youngest admiral in the British navy, has become the most popular hero of the war.

German Claim Is Denied.  
The German official report on Sunday's fight admits the sinking of the cruiser Bluecher, but offsets this loss with the assertion according to information available, one British battle cruiser was sunk. This statement has been directly denied by the British admiralty, which says, clearly: "No British ships have been lost."

This engagement keeps up the reputation of the present war for Sunday fighting, which has been so frequent both on land and sea that Sunday has now come to be a day of increased vigilance rather than of relaxation.  
Official British Version.  
The official press bureau last night gave out the following statement:  
"Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commander Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers and several light cruisers and a number of destroyers steering westward and apparently making for the English coast.  
"The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued, and at about 3:30 a. m. action was joined between the battle cruisers Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Meiner and Bluecher on the other. A well-contested running fight ensued. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Bluecher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and was sunk.  
"Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight, and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.  
"No British ships have been lost and our casualties in personnel are at present negligible. The British ships were superior in speed, weight of armament and speed, and the sight of the German

## DENIES POLICE FOR STRIKE IN COLORADO

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Says He Never Attempted to Exercise Absolutism.

## OFFICERS OF COMPANY ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE

Makes Statement to Commission on Industrial Relations Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, January 25.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., testified today before the federal commission on industrial relations in the inquiry which the commission has been conducting here into the management of philanthropic foundations and the causes of industrial unrest.  
Mr. Rockefeller's testimony dealt largely with the labor situation in the Colorado mining section. Reading from a prepared statement, he defined his attitude toward labor unions and told why he had declined to take a more active part in settling the recent strike of employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in which he is a stockholder, and other companies affected. He denied that he had sought or even wished to exercise a sort of absolutism over the coal industry in Colorado and declared he was most heartily in favor of labor unions so long as they had due regard for the interests of the public.  
"The only coal property in Colorado is the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," Mr. Rockefeller said. "For me to have attempted to dictate a policy or control the situation would have meant an assumption of authority far beyond what the investment which I represent would have justified, and if tolerated by the management of that company would have been resented by the other companies involved in the dispute."  
Duty of Stockholders.  
"The commission has asked my views," said Mr. Rockefeller, "as to what extent the stockholders and directors of a corporation are responsible for the labor conditions which exist in it, and for the social conditions which are the product of the business. In what manner such responsibilities are assumed by stockholders and directors; what general basis the labor policies of large corporations are determined. The responsibilities of stockholders are, in my opinion, limited to the election of directors. They have no power to elect officers, to employ labor, to make contracts, or to exercise any direct influence over the management of the business. A large stockholder, however, is able to exercise considerable moral influence over the directors and officers, and is responsible for exercising that influence properly.  
"The directors are responsible for the general conduct of the business, they have the power to elect officers and to determine the policies of the business."  
Responsibility of Officers.  
"Labor conditions, so far as they are within the control of a corporation, are matters for which the officers of the corporation are primarily responsible. . . .  
"Labor policies are initiated and determined by the officers. . . . A manager to be successful must not only provide to labor remunerative employment under proper working conditions, but must also seek to bring about a better understanding between the community and earn a fair return on the money invested.  
"Any one who has followed the controversy between the officers of the Colorado situation will have observed that no effort has been spared to make it appear that the officers of the Colorado situation have exercised a kind of absolutism over the coal industry in Colorado and particularly over the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. . . . An attitude toward industry and toward labor as such as is interested in is abhorrent to me personally and so contrary to the spirit of my whole purpose in creating the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company that I cannot allow these allegations to pass unnoticed.  
"What are the facts?  
"First, with reference to my attitude toward labor unions, I believe it to be just as proper and advantageous for labor to associate itself into organized groups for the advancement of its legitimate interests as for capital to combine for the same object. . . . The hiring and discharging of men and the framing of agreements as respects the same are functions which I have regarded as rightfully belonging to the management and not to the stockholders or directors. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been managed on this principle. The decision of the officers with respect to the strike has been reached without any consultation or communication with me, and I had no voice of which either we or the public could be said to have been deprived. I favor them most heartily.  
Did Not Know of Pending Strike.  
"An aspect of the question of the recognition or non-recognition of labor unions in Colorado, my attitude has been in conformity with the views I have expressed relative to the responsibilities of stockholders, directors and managers. The hiring and discharging of men and the framing of agreements as respects the same are functions which I have regarded as rightfully belonging to the management and not to the stockholders or directors. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been managed on this principle. The decision of the officers with respect to the strike has been reached without any consultation or communication with me, and I had no voice of which either we or the public could be said to have been deprived. I favor them most heartily.  
The correspondence between himself and the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company during the strike, which has already been made public, showed, Mr. Rockefeller said, that he had not hesitated to make suggestions for more adequate representation of employees in the determination of matters pertaining to their working conditions; but that he had studiously avoided anything which might afford ground for the belief that he was seeking to dictate a policy or arbitrarily control any situation.  
"The only coal property in Colorado is the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," Mr. Rockefeller said. "For me to have attempted to dictate a policy or control the situation would have meant an assumption of authority far beyond what the investment which I represent in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would have justified."

## BATTLE RESUMED ON SHIPPING BILL

Lines in the Senate on Administration Measure Are Closely Drawn.

## SPEECH BY SENATOR ROOT IN OPPOSITION TO BILL

Declares It Embarks Government on New Departure Based on Reversal of Principles.

When the Senate met today it was with the lines of battle over the government ship purchase bill closely drawn. The democrats having made the bill a party measure and having attempted to pledge all the democrats to vote for it, and the republicans having announced their determination to oppose the measure to the extent of their powers, the actual struggle over the measure, which may last until March 4 or longer, was begun.  
Senator Root of New York, in accordance with notice given by him Friday, immediately took the floor in opposition to the ship bill.  
"I hope I am not carried away by partisan feelings," said Senator Root, "but it does not seem to me that this bill, which would put the United States into the business of foreign shipping, is receiving the kind of discussion which a measure of such importance and novelty ought to have. It is a very important measure. It involves great expense at a time when we have imposed a war tax upon the people, and also it embarks the government of the United States upon a new departure based upon reversal of principles of government which we have followed up to this time."  
Judgment of People Not Taken.  
"No such change of principle was in the mind of the American people when the present administration was elected. No such change of principle was ever passed upon at any election by the people. Plainly the judgment of the people should be taken by the ordinary methods employed. If there be strength in our representative form of government, such a departure from principle should have the fullest discussion in the great public forum of Congress. It seems to me that it is not being discussed."  
Senator Root pointed out that the bill had been introduced in the Senate from the commerce committee without any hearings upon it. He said that Senator Stone of Michigan, who introduced the bill, had given notice that any discussion of the bill by the minority would be considered obstructive and improper.  
Republican Speeches Ignored.  
"He announced that they, the majority, had the votes to pass the bill," said Senator Root. "He gave notice in advance of any discussion what would be the fate of the bill."  
Senator Root pointed out that speeches had been made by Senators Burton, Cummins, Weeks and Lodge, senators as eminent as any who have sat in the chamber, and that not more than one or two democrats had listened to their speeches.  
Senator Root from Mississippi, Mr. Williams, said Senator Root, "had the effrontery to tell the Senate that those who had not heard them listening to when he had not heard them. . . . Such a statement he decries the worth of representative government and discredits the Senate."

To Make Discussion Burdensome.  
Senator Root charged that the rules of the Senate were being used in such a way as to make the discussion of this important bill most burdensome, pointing out that notice had been given the chair would rule that a Senator had lost the floor if he allowed himself to be interrupted during the debate, except by the Senate.  
"Why is it we conduct our business under such a fiction and false pretense," he demanded. "Why, sir, it is that we may be forced to discuss this bill without transacting any business of the Senate, from 11 o'clock each day until 6 or 7 o'clock at night."  
Senator Root declared that the pending bill must be an emergency measure and was urged as such. He declared that the Senate should not be interrupted by a losing venture, in any event at the start.  
"I am not proposing that we shall put \$50,000,000 into a losing business," said Senator Root. "This loss will have to be made up from taxation."  
Ship Purchases Necessary.  
He said that the bill authorized the government to buy or to build ships. Since it would require from a year to eighteen months to build ships, and in view of the emergency which was the cause of the proposed legislation, it was clear, he said, that the ships would have to be purchased. And the needed ships could only be purchased from belligerent nations, said Senator Root, "but because they are the property of a belligerent and liable to be seized by belligerent powers if they sail out under the American flag."  
Iceland Parliament Bans Liquor.  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark, January 25, via London, 1:23 p. m.—The parliament of Iceland, thirty-four of whose forty members are elected by popular suffrage, has passed a measure forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors. All the remaining stock in the Danish dependency has been exported.

## War Officially Reported.

### German Statement

BERLIN, January 25, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The German army headquarters today issued the following statement:  
"There were artillery duels near Neuport and near Ypres yesterday. To the southwest of Berry-au-Bac the Germans lost one trench, taken a few days ago from the French.  
"North of the camp of Chalons yesterday only artillery engagements took place, and these are being continued today.  
"Infantry fighting still continues in the Argonne forest, while to the north of Verdun and Toul the artillery is very active.  
"All the French attacks on Hartmann-Wellerkopf were repulsed with heavy French losses. No less than 400 chasseurs were found dead, and the number of French prisoners increases.  
"In East Prussia an artillery duel was in progress on the front from Loetzen to the east of Gumbinnen and to the northward. The Russians were forced to evacuate several positions to the southeast of Gumbinnen, and to retreat back to the northeast of Gumbinnen were repulsed with heavy Russian losses.  
"In northern Poland there were no changes in the situation.  
"To the east of the Pilica river (southern Poland) nothing important transpired."

### French Statement

PARIS, January 25, 2:50 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of the war as follows:  
"In Belgium we have made slight progress at a point to the east of St. Georges; on the rest of this front there were artillery duels yesterday.  
"From the Lys to the Oise there was yesterday an intermittent cannonading.  
"On the front along the Aisne there is nothing to report, except that at Berry-au-Bac a counter attack of the enemy yesterday morning was repulsed, and the disputed trenches remain in our possession.  
"In Champagne we have demolished several field works and protections of the enemy.  
"In the Argonne, in the forest of La Gurie, a very spirited fusillade was stopped by the efficient shooting of our batteries.  
"On the Meuse the destruction of the bridges of St. Mihiel was accomplished by our artillery.  
"In Lorraine, at Embarras, we surprised a detachment of Bavarian troops and took some of them prisoner.  
"In the Vosges and in Alsace there has been very heavy fog."

### Russian Statement

PETROGRAD, January 25.—The following official communication from the general staff of the Russian army was issued last night:  
"On the right bank of the Lower Vistula the day of January 23 passed with important skirmishes taking place on the front from the village of Bodasnow to the Vistula.  
"On the left bank of the Vistula a comparative lull prevailed, except in the region of Borjowom and Goumine, where the Germans attempted at one time by an open offensive and then by sapping to approach our position. They were stopped by our fire and compelled to fall back with losses.  
"In Galicia, on the front from Jaslika to the southeast of the rail-



DIFFICULT PROGRESS.

## GERMANS EXPECT NEW GUN TO SHELL ENGLAND'S COAST FROM ACROSS THE CHANNEL

AMSTERDAM, via London, January 25, 10:15 a. m.—A German military newspaper announces that a new naval gun of 16-inch caliber and with a range of twenty-five miles has been created.

BERLIN, via London, January 25.—Remarkable figures regarding a new German naval gun are given by a German artillery expert writing in the Artilleristische Monats Heft. In discussing an assertion by the London Times that the German navy possesses a gun which carries three miles farther than the best British weapon, the writer admits that the Krupps are manufacturing a gun whose projectile weighs 920 kilograms (about a ton) and which develops muzzle velocity of 940 meters (about 3,700 feet) a second.

The expert reckons from these figures that the gun has 58 per cent more muzzle force than the British navy's best weapon, and has a range of about 42 kilometers (about 28 miles), while the channel at Dover is only 33 kilometers (about 22 miles) wide. He says the figures given, if correct, will permit the Germans eventually to command the English coast from Calais for a distance of 9 kilometers (about 6 miles) inland with the new gun.

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## CLAIMS THE DEFEAT OF VILLA'S TROOPS

Carranza Agency in Washington Also Alleges Capture of Guadalajara.

## SECOND LARGEST CITY IN MEXICAN REPUBLIC

U. S. Objects to Applying Agrarian Decree to Foreigners—Consular Agent Carothers Safe.

Dispatches to the Carranza agency today claimed the rout of Villa troops at Guadalajara, second largest city in Mexico, and its capture by Carranza forces after several days of severe fighting.  
The statement given out by the Carranza agency follows:  
"Vera Cruz reports that the steamer Progresso arrived yesterday from the south with 800 Yaqui's, who left immediately to join Gen. Obregon at Puebla.  
"El Paso reports that General Dieguez and Murquiza took Guadalajara yesterday after severe fighting for several days. The Villa troops were commanded by General Julian Medina. The general officer of the Mexican railway moved yesterday to Aguascalientes and later will be brought to Torreon. Arturo Elias, Huerta's former consul general in the United States is here claiming to represent a peace movement among Cientifico followers to obtain permission for all former federalists and Cientificos to return to Mexico."  
Agrarian Decree Discussed.  
The United States made representations today to Gen. Carranza against the application to foreigners of the agrarian decree recently issued by him the full text of which has just reached the State Department from Consul Canada, at Vera Cruz.  
Gen. Carranza declares in his preamble to the decree that it was put forth because of the "probable necessity of restoring to the people the lands of which they have been despoiled as an act of elemental justice, and as the only effective form of cementing peace and establishing the welfare and betterment of our poor, without claiming with the interests of the persons now holding the estates in question."  
Consular Agent Carothers informed the State Department today from Aguascalientes that there was no basis for recent rumors that he had been shot or that friction existed between himself and Gen. Villa. He added that his relations were never more cordial with the Mexican leader than at present.  
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## DRIVE BY TEUTONS AGAINST RUSS Foe ON 300-MILE LINE

Germans and Austrians Believed to Have Started General Offensive Movement.

## PURPOSE IS TO EXPEL INVADING ARMY OF CZAR

Simultaneous Attacks Are Reported From Bukovina and the South Polish Provinces.

## SUCCESS CLAIMED BY VIENNA

Report That Russians Are in Retreat, However, Lacks Confirmation in the Austrian Official Statement.

## PETROGRAD, via London,

January 25, 2 p. m.—There has been pronounced activity along the entire Austrian front of 300 miles during the last few days.

This is regarded here as marking the initiation of the plan for an Austro-German offensive movement, which is believed to have been adopted recently with the object of clearing the Russian invaders from Bukovina, eastern Galicia and northern Hungary.

## Austrians Begin Advance.

In Galicia, between the rivers Vistoka and Jasloika, approximately thirty miles east of the Dunajec, Gen. Brojevitz, commander of the fourth Austro-Hungarian army, has undertaken a forward movement in the direction of Przemyśl. Whether this is an attempt to relieve Przemyśl, which has been under siege for several months, or to force the Russians to withdraw from Bukovina, is not yet clear.

## Desperate Fighting Reported.

Northward there appears to have been little change. Northwest of Warsaw, from Lubanow to Dabrowa, on the Vistula, the Germans are still on the defensive.

On the left bank of the Vistula west of Warsaw and along the Rawa the Germans are stubbornly attempting to advance. Between Bergnow and Gmina, twenty-five miles west of Warsaw, desperate hand-to-hand fighting is reported. The village of Bergnow has changed hands several times as the armies surged back and forth. At last reports it was not occupied by either side, as neither of the opposing forces was able to hold it.

## Pushed Close to Enemy.

Behind these shields the diggers worked until two lines of trenches had been pushed to within a few hundred yards of the Russian positions. So close and accurate was the firing that a hat hoisted on the point of a bayonet invariably would be riddled with a shower of bullets as the opposing trench fought its way forward.

## REPORTS TURKISH ATTACK ON GEN. VON DER GOLTZ

LONDON, Jan. 25, 10:46 a. m.—Although Vienna reports via Amsterdam enlarge upon Austrian successes in Bukovina, claiming that the Russians are retreating with heavy losses of munitions and prisoners, a wireless dispatch from Vienna early today, giving an official communication issued there, says only this about the fighting in that region:  
"In Bukovina quiet reigns after our last successful battles." The communication also tells of fighting in the Carpathians as follows:  
"In the Carpathians the Russians have been driven out of several trenches which they had pushed forward south of the passes."  
According to Vienna reports the Russian assault on Przemyśl has practically ceased. There are 5,000 Russian prisoners in the fortress.

## ALL TURKISH AIRSHIPS SAID TO BE DESTROYED

LONDON, January 25.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Times asserts that the Russians have sunk near Sinope, Asia Minor, the steamer Georgios, on board of which were sixteen aeroplanes, comprising the entire Turkish aerial fleet.

## MILITARY ATTACHES VISIT BATTLE FRONT IN POLAND

BERLIN, via London, January 25.—The foreign military attaches, including Maj. T. Langhorne, of the American embassy at Berlin, have arrived at Piotrkow, Russian Poland, on their way to the eastern theater of the war. The attaches have inspected the battlefields of East and West Prussia and will leave at an early date on a trip along the front in the north.

## DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.  
Met at 11 a. m.  
Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield presented a joint report on the ocean shipping situation.  
Senator Root led the republican attack on the administration ship bill.  
The Philippine committee considered changes in the preamble of the House bill granting a greater measure of self-government to the islands.

## HOUSE.

Met at 11 a. m.  
Representative Talcott of New York introduced a bill to double the number of cadets at West Point.  
The agricultural appropriation bill was debated.